

BILL TO REPEAL THE WHARTON LAW

Insurance People Are All Interested in the Measure.

It WILL CAUSE A BIG FIGHT

Mr. W. B. Fulton Declared by the Committee to Be Entitled to the Seat Occupied by Mr. Hibbits—Legislation of Gossip.

Mon. George Y. Hunley, of Mathews, yesterday presented in the House a bill which is of sweeping moment, and which will likely cause a big fight, both before the General Assembly, and to which it was referred, and on the floor of the House. It is designed to repeal the Wharton Insurance Law, passed at the session of 1897-98, and is in full as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That an act entitled 'An act to prevent fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships from doing business in this State, or the agents of said companies, associations or partnerships, from entering into combinations to make or control rates for fire insurance on property in this State, and providing a punishment for violation of this act,' approved March 1st, 1898, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"This act shall be in force from its passage."

Every one familiar with public matters will recall the great fight which was waged over the passage of the Wharton bill, and it will likely be the same fight over again.

It is understood that the Insurance people, as a rule, desire the passage of the Hunley bill.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday fixed Wednesday, March 19th, as the date for taking up the contested election case of Lambeth and Hibbits (Democrats) vs. Whitehead and Woodward (Democrats) for seats in the House from Norfolk city.

The secretary was instructed to notify all parties and counsel to be present on that day when the matter will be gone into as a special and continuing order. Messrs. James E. Heath, Jr., and Robert W. Mallett are counsel for the contestants and Messrs. George Pilcher and Thomas Jefferson Randolph will appear for the contestees.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday by vote of four to three declared Mr. W. B. Fulton, Democratic contestant for the seat in the House occupied by Hon. Joseph Hibbits (Rep.) from the districts of Buchanan, Dickinson and Giles, to have been the legally elected member.

The vote in committee was as follows: For Fulton, Messrs. Baker, of Westmoreland; Cumming, Carter and Jones, of Appomattox; all Democrats. For Hibbits, Messrs. Johnson and Robson, of Rockingham and Campbell (Dem).

The majority report will be drawn by Mr. Cumming and the minority one by Mr. Heermans. While there will be some fight on the floor, the contestant, Mr. Fulton, will undoubtedly be seated.

The House Committee on Finance yesterday heard argument in favor of the Caton pension bill as amended. Colonel Caton, Major N. V. Randolph and Judge George W. Caton made strong speeches for the bill, but no action was taken by the committee.

The House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns met last night and reported favorably the bill offered by Mr. Bland to annex certain territory in Norfolk county to the city of Portsmouth with the proviso that the matter be left to the freeholders living in the territory.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday fixed Friday at 10 o'clock as the time for taking up the bill offered by Mr. Heermans (Rep.), providing that the new Constitution be submitted to that effect to the voters of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the towns of Berkley, Port Norfolk and Pinner's Point should be consolidated under the name of Norfolk.

The House Committee on Banks, Currency and Commerce yesterday reported favorably the bill offered by Mr. Folkes creating the office of State Bank Examiner and defining his powers and duties. The salary of the examiner is fixed at \$1,800. The bill requires that each State bank, building and loan and trust company shall be examined at least twice a year, either by the chief or one of his assistants. The tax on the capital stock of such institutions is graduated and is placed at \$15 up to \$100,000, and \$60 up to \$1,000,000.

The Senate Committee on General Laws met last night to consider the bill Laws met last night to consider the bill to incorporate the Manchester and Richmond Free Bridge Company. Judge W. I. Clifton, City Attorney of Manchester, made a strong speech for the bill, and Messrs. H. W. Wood and Cyrus Bosieux, of Richmond, spoke against the same. Mr. S. M. Woodward also spoke for the bill. Mr. Aug. Royall, of Manchester, strongly advocated the bill. The tax on the capital stock of other "brief" speeches for the bill, and it was opposed by Mr. Ware B. Gav, president of the Mayo Bridge and Land Company; Messrs. Wise and Watkins, Major Sol. Cutching and others. The matter will be taken up until Friday night, when it will be further heard.

The House Committee on Roads yesterday reported favorably the bill offered by Mr. Griggs to argue case of Northern Securities Company.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Lawyers representing the Northern Securities Company are preparing the answer to the bill of equity filed in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota to test the validity of the merger. The lawyers retained are said to be Wm. F. Clegg, Wm. Nelson Cromwell and Francis Lynde Stetson, and the case will be argued by ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs.

It is said that the answer will be that the Northern Securities Company owns no more than 40 per cent. of Great Northern stock, or less than a controlling interest, while it owns 98 per cent. of the Northern Pacific stock. The lawyers for the defense hold that this is not control of competing lines, and that there is no violation of the anti-trust law.

DEFaulTER TO LARGE AMOUNT

Teller of Maine Bank Admits Stealing \$43,000.

PORTLAND, ME., March 11.—Granville C. Leighton, teller of the Central National Bank of this city, is under arrest, a self-confessed defaulter to the extent of \$43,000. To-night the bank officials would make no statement further than that Leighton had made over to the institution all his real estate and other property, and that this, together with his bond, will make good the loss sustained by the bank.

It is said that Leighton's troubles are due to unsuccessful business ventures.



"We dress to please others." Who are the others? Men?—guess again. Our new spring styles will find favor in her eyes—in fact, she'll favor your suit.

Spring Hats. The style, form, make and general appearance of our hats is of the same standard of our clothing, and the same endless variety.

All the new spring blocks—your face, head and pocket are studied here.

"Dunlaps," of course. New hats, in style, as low as \$1.50.

Top Coats. We're going to talk a few days longer on ours from last season.

Short, nobby coats—a style that's always worn—that were \$15 and \$18, at \$7.75; that were \$12.50, at \$7.50; that were \$10, at \$5.

Aren't they worth considering?

C. H. Berry & Co. MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

by Mr. Bland, of Portsmouth, incorporating the Virginia Transportation Company, and consolidating under this name the following companies now in existence: The Hampton Roads Ferry Company, the Hampton Roads and Elizabeth River Ferry Company and the Elizabeth River Ferry Company. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$150,000.

The committee also reported the bill incorporating the Norfolk and Berkley Ferry Company, which was introduced by Mr. Whitehead. Mr. Bland succeeded in securing an amendment to the bill which restricts the company to the operation of steam launches.

The Senate Committee on Roads met yesterday afternoon, and after a brief session reported favorably the employers' liability bill introduced several days ago by Mr. McIlwaine, of Petersburg. Judge Mann and Mr. Wickham stated that personally they were opposed to the measure, but would vote for it out of respect to recent party pledges on the subject. The bill will undoubtedly become a law at the present session.

The Senate Committee on Public Institutions and Prisons and the House Committee on Asylums and Prisons will go to Williamsburg to-day to see what appropriation is necessary to rebuild the destroyed portion of the Eastern State Hospital. The committees will spend some time at Old Point and will then go to Hampton to inspect the State institutions there.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday fixed Friday at 10 o'clock as the time for taking up the bill offered by Mr. Heermans (Rep.), providing that the new Constitution be submitted to that effect to the voters of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the towns of Berkley, Port Norfolk and Pinner's Point should be consolidated under the name of Norfolk.

The House Committee on Banks, Currency and Commerce yesterday reported favorably the bill offered by Mr. Folkes creating the office of State Bank Examiner and defining his powers and duties. The salary of the examiner is fixed at \$1,800. The bill requires that each State bank, building and loan and trust company shall be examined at least twice a year, either by the chief or one of his assistants. The tax on the capital stock of such institutions is graduated and is placed at \$15 up to \$100,000, and \$60 up to \$1,000,000.

The Senate Committee on General Laws met last night to consider the bill to incorporate the Manchester and Richmond Free Bridge Company. Judge W. I. Clifton, City Attorney of Manchester, made a strong speech for the bill, and Messrs. H. W. Wood and Cyrus Bosieux, of Richmond, spoke against the same. Mr. S. M. Woodward also spoke for the bill. Mr. Aug. Royall, of Manchester, strongly advocated the bill. The tax on the capital stock of other "brief" speeches for the bill, and it was opposed by Mr. Ware B. Gav, president of the Mayo Bridge and Land Company; Messrs. Wise and Watkins, Major Sol. Cutching and others. The matter will be taken up until Friday night, when it will be further heard.

The House Committee on Roads yesterday reported favorably the bill offered by Mr. Griggs to argue case of Northern Securities Company.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Lawyers representing the Northern Securities Company are preparing the answer to the bill of equity filed in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota to test the validity of the merger. The lawyers retained are said to be Wm. F. Clegg, Wm. Nelson Cromwell and Francis Lynde Stetson, and the case will be argued by ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs.

It is said that the answer will be that the Northern Securities Company owns no more than 40 per cent. of Great Northern stock, or less than a controlling interest, while it owns 98 per cent. of the Northern Pacific stock. The lawyers for the defense hold that this is not control of competing lines, and that there is no violation of the anti-trust law.

DEFaulTER TO LARGE AMOUNT

Teller of Maine Bank Admits Stealing \$43,000.

PORTLAND, ME., March 11.—Granville C. Leighton, teller of the Central National Bank of this city, is under arrest, a self-confessed defaulter to the extent of \$43,000. To-night the bank officials would make no statement further than that Leighton had made over to the institution all his real estate and other property, and that this, together with his bond, will make good the loss sustained by the bank.

It is said that Leighton's troubles are due to unsuccessful business ventures.

MURDERED, SAYS CORONER'S JURY

Sensational Testimony at the Clayton Inquest.

WOMAN FIGURES IN THE CASE

Activity of the Police and Detectives—They Say They Have Clues—Clayton's Whereabouts on Night of His Death.

"I know there is no woman in the case."—Chief of Detectives Tomlinson. "We now have the best clue yet."—Policeman Bailey. "By a person unknown."—Coroner's Jury.

"A woman in the case."—Public opinion.

Thus is briefly epitomized the developments of a day in the mystery which surrounds the murder of Mr. William Clayton, of No. 739 North Fourth Street, on last Sunday. Awhart the cloud of mystery yesterday there flashed several rays of light, which apparently served to dispel, at least momentarily, some of the dark spots. One of these was the dramatic confession of a person unknown, to the coroner's jury.

One of the most important developments of the day was the ordering out of the longshoremen at the Philadelphia and Metropolitan Steamship Company; and the fact that the company had been ordered to depart with only partial cargoes, while the wharves are partially filled with the freight which the men refused to handle. Other docks are in similar condition, and business there is practically tied up.

The members of the General Teamsters' Union, comprising 1,400 brick, sand, lime and cement teamsters, also went out this afternoon, which virtually ties up the building trades by depriving them of material with which to work.

The effect of such action would be to paralyze business of all kinds.

The State Board of Arbitration to-day had before it President Cox and the Strike Committee of the Allied Freight Transportation Council, but no way of settlement was reached.

Labor unions having a membership of over 6,000 men voted to-night to strike, and will to-morrow morning join the army of unemployed.

BULLY FOR WALLER.

So Says General Funston, at Banquet at Chicago.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, March 11.—Gen. Fred. Funston, at a banquet tendered him by the Marquette Club to-night made a speech in which he said:

"I am informed that Maj. Waller, one of the bravest and best officers in the Navy, is to be court-martialed because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If this is true, I say 'bully for Waller.' I am glad he did it."

HOUSES LITERALLY TORN TO PIECES

Worst Storm in Years Struck Omaha and Douglas County, Working Havoc.

(By Associated Press.)

OMAHA, NEB., March 11.—The heaviest wind, rain and hailstorm in the history of this county early to-day. It struck Omaha near Monmouth Park, in the northern edge of the city, and moved northeast, the greatest severity being experienced in the neighborhood of Thirty-third and Larimore Streets. Although wreckage and buildings were more or less damaged, nobody was seriously injured.

Persons who were caught in the storm had narrow escapes, and Mrs. Amanda Grand, who lives at Thirty-third Street and Grand Avenue, probably escaped death by being absent from home. Her house was picked up and scattered over a square of ground, bits of the furniture being found in a neighboring field. Telephone and electric wires in the path of the storm were strung over the streets and a great number of poles were torn out. Franklin School, one of the largest in the city, had to be abandoned temporarily. A large chimney was blown into the roof, which caved in and demolished the interior of several rooms. Small buildings were blown about and several barns were torn to pieces.

The Monmouth Park Methodist Episcopal Church was literally torn to pieces. The building was blown away by the hail. Immanuel Hospital was badly damaged by a large chimney being blown through the roof. Nearly all the sky-lights were blown off the Coliseum building.

Several nearby towns in this county report the worst storm for years. It was particularly severe at Valley and Elkhorn, and at the latter place a Union Pacific train was struck by a falling cloud and considerable damage done, though no one was injured. At Florence, three miles north of the city, and where the city water-works are located, the storm twisted several buildings from their foundations, but the water-works plant was not damaged.

Central Park lightning struck several barns, and was one of the elements that contributed to the havoc in this city.

REGISTERED UNDER ASSUMED NAME

Mr. Hudspeth Was in Washington, but Has Evidently Left the City.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The efforts of Mr. Louis Hudspeth, of Richmond, a nephew of Charles H. Hudspeth, who has been missing since Thursday morning last, and who has been seen in Washington since that time, to locate his uncle have been fruitless and he will return to Richmond by an early train to-morrow.

Charles H. Hudspeth registered at Hotel Johnson on Friday at J. C. Carlton and continued to register daily, paying up every day until Monday when he disappeared. One day he would register from New York and the next day from Philadelphia.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause. E. W. Grove's signature on every box.

The Battleground.

The Battleground.

THOUSANDS ON STRIKE IN BOSTON

Business on Docks Practically at a Standstill and Building Trade Tied Up.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., March 11.—The second day of the great strike of organized labor against the demands of railroad and steamship companies that merchandise delivered at freight depots by the R. S. Burns Transportation Company be not discriminated against, found large additions to the ranks of the strikers. Nearly 6,000 union men were ordered out to-day, bringing the grand total of idle men up to about 15,000, with the prospect of still greater increase to-morrow.

One of the most important developments of the day was the ordering out of the longshoremen at the Philadelphia and Metropolitan Steamship Company; and the fact that the company had been ordered to depart with only partial cargoes, while the wharves are partially filled with the freight which the men refused to handle. Other docks are in similar condition, and business there is practically tied up.

The members of the General Teamsters' Union, comprising 1,400 brick, sand, lime and cement teamsters, also went out this afternoon, which virtually ties up the building trades by depriving them of material with which to work.

The effect of such action would be to paralyze business of all kinds.

The State Board of Arbitration to-day had before it President Cox and the Strike Committee of the Allied Freight Transportation Council, but no way of settlement was reached.

Labor unions having a membership of over 6,000 men voted to-night to strike, and will to-morrow morning join the army of unemployed.

BULLY FOR WALLER.

So Says General Funston, at Banquet at Chicago.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, March 11.—Gen. Fred. Funston, at a banquet tendered him by the Marquette Club to-night made a speech in which he said:

"I am informed that Maj. Waller, one of the bravest and best officers in the Navy, is to be court-martialed because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If this is true, I say 'bully for Waller.' I am glad he did it."

HOUSES LITERALLY TORN TO PIECES

Worst Storm in Years Struck Omaha and Douglas County, Working Havoc.

(By Associated Press.)

OMAHA, NEB., March 11.—The heaviest wind, rain and hailstorm in the history of this county early to-day. It struck Omaha near Monmouth Park, in the northern edge of the city, and moved northeast, the greatest severity being experienced in the neighborhood of Thirty-third and Larimore Streets. Although wreckage and buildings were more or less damaged, nobody was seriously injured.

Persons who were caught in the storm had narrow escapes, and Mrs. Amanda Grand, who lives at Thirty-third Street and Grand Avenue, probably escaped death by being absent from home. Her house was picked up and scattered over a square of ground, bits of the furniture being found in a neighboring field. Telephone and electric wires in the path of the storm were strung over the streets and a great number of poles were torn out. Franklin School, one of the largest in the city, had to be abandoned temporarily. A large chimney was blown into the roof, which caved in and demolished the interior of several rooms. Small buildings were blown about and several barns were torn to pieces.

The Monmouth Park Methodist Episcopal Church was literally torn to pieces. The building was blown away by the hail. Immanuel Hospital was badly damaged by a large chimney being blown through the roof. Nearly all the sky-lights were blown off the Coliseum building.

Several nearby towns in this county report the worst storm for years. It was particularly severe at Valley and Elkhorn, and at the latter place a Union Pacific train was struck by a falling cloud and considerable damage done, though no one was injured. At Florence, three miles north of the city, and where the city water-works are located, the storm twisted several buildings from their foundations, but the water-works plant was not damaged.

Central Park lightning struck several barns, and was one of the elements that contributed to the havoc in this city.

REGISTERED UNDER ASSUMED NAME

Mr. Hudspeth Was in Washington, but Has Evidently Left the City.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The efforts of Mr. Louis Hudspeth, of Richmond, a nephew of Charles H. Hudspeth, who has been missing since Thursday morning last, and who has been seen in Washington since that time, to locate his uncle have been fruitless and he will return to Richmond by an early train to-morrow.

Charles H. Hudspeth registered at Hotel Johnson on Friday at J. C. Carlton and continued to register daily, paying up every day until Monday when he disappeared. One day he would register from New York and the next day from Philadelphia.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause. E. W. Grove's signature on every box.

The Battleground.

The Battleground.

THOUSANDS ON STRIKE IN BOSTON

Business on Docks Practically at a Standstill and Building Trade Tied Up.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., March 11.—The second day of the great strike of organized labor against the demands of railroad and steamship companies that merchandise delivered at freight depots by the R. S. Burns Transportation Company be not discriminated against, found large additions to the ranks of the strikers. Nearly 6,000 union men were ordered out to-day, bringing the grand total of idle men up to about 15,000, with the prospect of still greater increase to-morrow.

One of the most important developments of the day was the ordering out of the longshoremen at the Philadelphia and Metropolitan Steamship Company; and the fact that the company had been ordered to depart with only partial cargoes, while the wharves are partially filled with the freight which the men refused to handle. Other docks are in similar condition, and business there is practically tied up.

The members of the General Teamsters' Union, comprising 1,400 brick, sand, lime and cement teamsters, also went out this afternoon, which virtually ties up the building trades by depriving them of material with which to work.

The effect of such action would be to paralyze business of all kinds.

The State Board of Arbitration to-day had before it President Cox and the Strike Committee of the Allied Freight Transportation Council, but no way of settlement was reached.

Labor unions having a membership of over 6,000 men voted to-night to strike, and will to-morrow morning join the army of unemployed.

BULLY FOR WALLER.

So Says General Funston, at Banquet at Chicago.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, March 11.—Gen. Fred. Funston, at a banquet tendered him by the Marquette Club to-night made a speech in which he said:

"I am informed that Maj. Waller, one of the bravest and best officers in the Navy, is to be court-martialed because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If this is true, I say 'bully for Waller.' I am glad he did it."

HOUSES LITERALLY TORN TO PIECES

Worst Storm in Years Struck Omaha and Douglas County, Working Havoc.

(By Associated Press.)

OMAHA, NEB., March 11.—The heaviest wind, rain and hailstorm in the history of this county early to-day. It struck Omaha near Monmouth Park, in the northern edge of the city, and moved northeast, the greatest severity being experienced in the neighborhood of Thirty-third and Larimore Streets. Although wreckage and buildings were more or less damaged, nobody was seriously injured.

Persons who were caught in the storm had narrow escapes, and Mrs. Amanda Grand, who lives at Thirty-third Street and Grand Avenue, probably escaped death by being absent from home. Her house was picked up and scattered over a square of ground, bits of the furniture being found in a neighboring field. Telephone and electric wires in the path of the storm were strung over the streets and a great number of poles were torn out. Franklin School, one of the largest in the city, had to be abandoned temporarily. A large chimney was blown into the roof, which caved in and demolished the interior of several rooms. Small buildings were blown about and several barns were torn to pieces.

The Monmouth Park Methodist Episcopal Church was literally torn to pieces. The building was blown away by the hail. Immanuel Hospital was badly damaged by a large chimney being blown through the roof. Nearly all the sky-lights were blown off the Coliseum building.

Several nearby towns in this county report the worst storm for years. It was particularly severe at Valley and Elkhorn, and at the latter place a Union Pacific train was struck by a falling cloud and considerable damage done, though no one was injured. At Florence, three miles north of the city, and where the city water-works are located, the storm twisted several buildings from their foundations, but the water-works plant was not damaged.

Central Park lightning struck several barns, and was one of the elements that contributed to the havoc in this city.

REGISTERED UNDER ASSUMED NAME

Mr. Hudspeth Was in Washington, but Has Evidently Left the City.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The efforts of Mr. Louis Hudspeth, of Richmond, a nephew of Charles H. Hudspeth, who has been missing since Thursday morning last, and who has been seen in Washington since that time, to locate his uncle have been fruitless and he will return to Richmond by an early train to-morrow.

Charles H. Hudspeth registered at Hotel Johnson on Friday at J. C. Carlton and continued to register daily, paying up every day until Monday when he disappeared. One day he would register from New York and the next day from Philadelphia.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause. E. W. Grove's signature on every box.

BATTLE WAGES IN REPUBLICAN RANKS

No Agreement Reached as to Cuban Reciprocity.

BOTH SIDES IRRECONCILABLE

Fourth Conference Adjourned Last Night as Far From a Settlement as Ever, It Not Further—Leaders on Losing Side.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The fourth conference of the House Republicans on the reciprocity question was fruitless, like those that preceded it, the conference adjourned at midnight until next Tuesday. The victory was won by the advocates of reciprocity, as the motion to adjourn was carried 72 to 64, after a motion to amend the motion to make it a sine die adjournment, offered by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, one of the leaders of the opposition, had been voted down 61 to 73. The motion to adjourn was made by Speaker Henderson. Representative Long, of Kansas, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, opened with an exhaustive argument in favor of the 20 per cent. concession voted by his colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee. He argued that the maintenance of a protective tariff was not involved in the provision of the Ways and Means Committee, but that the policy of the reciprocity was "The defeat of this bill," said he, "means that the Republic will be refused to follow the leadership of Blaine, of McKinley and of Roosevelt, and it would mean that reciprocity was no longer a part of the Republican faith."

He insisted that the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means showed conclusively that concessions made on Cuban sugar would not affect the price of sugar in this country, and that the beet sugar industry would not be injured. He espoused reciprocity with Cuba, not only because it would be helpful to Cuba; but because he believed we would get an adequate return and in support of that belief he instanced the result of the reciprocity with Cuba under the McKinley law.

Mr. Long contended that in addition to self interest, there was a moral obligation upon the United States to grant concessions. He declared that when the commission from Cuba was prevailed upon to accept the Platt amendment, President McKinley assured that in consideration of its acceptance, he would do all in his power to secure economic concessions, and said that the commission so reported to the Cuban Convention.

ABANDONMENT OF PROTECTION.

Mr. Long finished, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, opened his protest against the plan of the Ways and Means Committee. It was in the nature of a manifesto, which says in part:

"The Republican platform of 1895 condemned the Democratic party for not accepting the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

"The proposition to reduce the sugar tariff constitutes, in essence, an abandonment of the protection of the American sugar growers; we seek not to merit for ourselves the same condemnation.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD

Leave Richmond for Washington and beyond: 6:45 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 8:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 10:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 12:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 2:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 4:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 6:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 8:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 10:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 12:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 2:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 4:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 6:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 8:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 10:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 12:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 2:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 4:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 6:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 8:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 10:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 12:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 2:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 4:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 6:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 8:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 10:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 12:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 2:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 4:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 6:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 8:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 10:15 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 12:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station; 2:15 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station;